

PEOPLE
Conduct

THE GLOBAL NEWSPAPER
Editorial
Printed Simultaneously in
Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong and Singapore

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 1A

No. 31,206

Herald Tribune

INTERNATIONAL

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

PARIS, TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1983

ESTABLISHED 1887

Pope Defends Union Rights

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

KATOWICE, Poland — Pope John Paul II traveled to Poland's industrial heartland Monday to make his strongest affirmation of the right of workers to form free trade unions.

He said the right was given to them by God, not by the state.

For the first time on his trip, the pope referred directly to the Solidarnosc trade union that was outlawed by Poland's Communist authorities after the imposition of martial law in December 1981.

His words were greeted by prolonged applause and cheering from the crowd, estimated by church officials at about two million people in Katowice, capital of the coal-mining region of Silesia.

Earlier in the day, at a ceremony in the western city of Poznan in Poland's agricultural belt, the pontiff mentioned the name of Solidarnosc's companion organization, Rural

Solidarity, which represented more than a million Polish farmers.

The pope's direct references to Solidarnosc, on the fifth day of his eight-day visit to Poland, underlined the outspokeness with which he has addressed sensitive political issues and the gulf that separates him from the government.

In successive speeches, he has called on the government to reopen a dialogue with society and has demanded respect for human rights and national sovereignty.

The concern with which the Communist authorities are following the trip was reflected in a statement Sunday by the government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, which criticized the church for failing to prevent "political manifestations" from taking place during and after the religious ceremonies.

The pope tried Sunday night to calm the crowds in Czestochowa by appealing to them to go home "in pious tranquility" after Mass.

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Regime's Gamble Misfires

John Paul's Visit Rekindles Support for Solidarity

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

CZESTOCHOWA, Poland — Pope John Paul II's eight-day visit to Poland, painstakingly arranged by the Communist authorities in hopes of bolstering their virtually nonexistent popularity and ending their international isolation, has turned instead into a vast public outpouring of support for the outlawed Solidarnosc union.

The result, in the view of many diplomats and others, has been a stunning propaganda disaster for the government that could have serious political repercussions for the government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The pope has been using words and phrases that everyone understands indicate support of the

banned union movement. At each stop vast crowds carrying illegal red and white Solidarnosc banners roar their approval and the scene is recorded by the nearly 1,500 journalists welcomed by the government.

Perhaps the most telling setback for the government came Friday, when the authorities arranged to broadcast live on nationwide television the welcoming meeting between the pope and General Jaruzelski, apparently in the hope that some gesture, a handshake perhaps, would lend a measure of legitimacy to the government.

The Polish authorities made it clear they thought they would profit by the decision to allow the pope's visit. But their optimism

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

er while the general was seen to tremble as he read his staff, defensive speech.

"The pope told him and the general quaked," said a Polish woman who watched the program.

The main question being asked among diplomats and others is not how the visit turned into an anti-government demonstration — the unique role of the Roman Catholic Church in Poland and the special character of this pope made that almost inevitable — but why the authorities agreed to let the pope come in the first place.

The Polish authorities made it clear they thought they would profit by the decision to allow the pope's visit. But their optimism

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



A Solidarnosc banner was unfurled Monday during a papal Mass in Poznan. (AP Wirephoto)

The Volcker Formula: Pragmatic but Not Rigid Monetarism

By Leonard Silk
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — President Ronald Reagan's decision to reappoint Paul A. Volcker as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board means a continuation of an eclectic and moderately expansive monetary policy aimed at strengthening the economic recovery without reviving inflation.

The announcement is likely to increase Wall Street's bullishness that has sent the stock market to record levels. That bullishness has

Mr. Volcker is expected to win confirmation easily, but New York stock prices fell.

The renomination shifted some critics of the administration's economic policies.

year. David A. Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, has warned that such deficits stretch into the future "as far as the eye can see."

Such a collision of monetary and budget policies would mean an increase in interest rates from their present high levels and a setback not only to the securities markets but to the national economy.

William N. Griggs, a partner of the investment advisory firm of Griggs and Santow, believes such a policy clash is likely to come in the second half of 1984.

The way the Federal Reserve conducts monetary policy will have a lot to do with Mr. Reagan's election prospects, assuming that he decides to go for a second term.

His choice represents a calculated risk — the risk of Mr. Volcker's violated independence, which Mr. Reagan has praised, and the calculation that Mr. Volcker represents the best hope of a sustained expansion based on a "pragmatic monetarist" policy, rather than one tied by rigid monetarist rules.

Mr. Volcker gave the most explicit account of his policy last February when he told Congress that "an unusual degree of judgment will be necessary in interpreting the growth of money and credit." He said the Federal Reserve Open Market Committee would be ready to make "some departures from past practice to deal with the special uncertainties it faces."

He added that carrying out policy in 1983 would involve a continuing appraisal of the relationships among all the measures of money and credit, and economic activity and prices, "particularly in the aftermath of unusual behavior of velocities of both money and credit aggregates last year."

Mr. Volcker's free-hand conduct

of monetary policy has brought criticism from more orthodox monetarists. At the same time, his monetary policy has also been attacked by liberal and supply-side supporters as "unduly influenced" by rigid monetarist rules.

In contrast with Mr. Reagan's fame as a great communicator, Mr. Volcker is celebrated in the banking and business world for near-silence as a noncommunicator — his ability to mask precisely what

Federal Reserve policy is likely to be. Such concealment is considered essential to prevent markets from becoming unbalanced and breeding booms or busts.

Mr. Volcker's policies, though eclectic, have been weighted on the side of ridding inflation from the system, and it seems unlikely that he would now drop that goal for the sake of election-year politics.

Within the Federal Reserve System, there is continuing apprehension over the likelihood of a coming clash between monetarist and fiscal policy.

Obviously, at some point, the

recovery of the private sector will create bigger pressures on credit and capital," said Anthony M. Solomon, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Last week, "I would not be able to say whether interest rates would be crowding out private investment during the second half of 1984. We are not assuming a boom, but I could still see crowding out taking place next year."

Mr. Solomon is against premature tightening by the Federal Reserve, and believes that the biggest single argument for further reductions in U.S. interest rates is the perilous international debt situation, with many countries still on the verge of default. Making sure that the international monetary system does not crumble could be Mr. Volcker's most important assignment.

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R.T. McNamara, deputy secretary of the Treasury, said recently that the less developed countries now owe \$600 billion to \$700 billion, with Mexico and Brazil owing \$80 billion.

He added that 20 to 30 of those

countries will have postponed debt repayments by the end of this year.

Mr. Volcker's expertise in that area has much to do with his reappointment to the Federal Reserve post; but keeping the international economy afloat also depends on sustaining the American recovery.

On the good-news side, Edward Guay, chief economist for the Cigna Corp., said, "The nation's economic recovery will be more robust and more sustained than generally expected."

Without the help of a much smaller budget deficit — and the odds are now that neither the administration nor Congress will provide significant help in fiscal 1984 — Mr. Volcker will be facing a dilemma: Either he will have to loosen monetary policy as the recovery proceeds and the demand for credit in the private sector expands, thereby risking a regeneration of inflation, or he will have to stick to his anti-inflationary monetary guidelines, risking higher interest rates, a sinking of the economy and a rise in unemployment.

Syrian Colonels Killed In Ambush in Lebanon

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — Two Syrian colonels and five other soldiers were killed Monday afternoon in an ambush on a seaside highway south of the Lebanese port of Tripoli, security sources said.

Unidentified gunmen reportedly detonated a roadside bomb as two jeeps carrying with Syrian troops drove south on the coastal road to Beirut about nine miles (15 kilometers) south of Tripoli, Lebanon's second city.

As the jeeps exploded, the attackers opened up with heavy gunfire.

The Christian Phalange radio said two lieutenant colonels and a captain died in the ambush.

Syrian troops controlling most of northern Lebanon immediately blocked roads and intermittent shooting could be heard in various areas, the broadcast said.

The attack was one of the most serious against Syrian troops since they moved into Lebanon in 1976 as the dominant troops in the Arab Deterrent Force after the Lebanese civil war. The broadcast did not speculate on the identity of the gunmen.

Earlier Monday, three Syrian soldiers were seriously wounded when their truck, carrying explosives, blew up near Tripoli. Local police said the explosion was probably an accident.

Various militias, often pro- or anti-Syrian, have clashed in the Tripoli area in recent months. Tension increased there last week after a carload of unidentified men drove through busy streets firing indiscriminately at pedestrians. At least 16 died.

Meanwhile, Syrian anti-aircraft gunners fired Monday on high-flying Israeli reconnaissance jets over

INSIDE



Yasser Arafat says fighting within the PLO is "very serious" and blames Libya. Page 7.

Walter F. Mondale charged that President Reagan's policy on Central America makes it inevitable that GIs will be sent to fight in El Salvador. Page 3.

Canada's conservatives at a recent convention appear to have set aside the notion that a politician who speaks only English can again become prime minister of Canada. Page 7.

French students are undergoing the annual rite of passage known as the "bac." For most, it's a miserable time. Page 5.

Wednesday

As AIDS awareness grows, a picture has begun to emerge of the emotional and physical agony of those afflicted. Insights.

Hopes Vanish With Florida 'Bank'

In Store's Bankruptcy, Farm Workers Lose Savings

By Barry Bearak
Los Angeles Times Service

IMMOKALEE, Florida — Now that the money is gone, Elias Pierre realizes he should have known better. People had often warned the migrant workers that an old grocery store was no place to wait for their savings.

But, for 18 years, farm laborers put away their cash at Fred's Barn Market. Buses left them at Fred's after a day in the fields, and Fred's was the place where they shopped and picked up mail. Although Fred's paid no interest on deposits it stayed open late. A man could get at his money at night and on weekends, as long as he looked so.

Everyone who comes to the U.S. puts money in Fred's Barn. Mr. St. Clair said, "Americans put money, Haitians put money, Mexicans, everyone, not just us."

The bankruptcy papers list 413 depositors. Most are Haitians, and many had more than \$1,000 on account. They ate rice each day, and they saved. They crowded into shanties, and they saved.

Eduardo Petit-Homme had saved since August, when he was released from a detention camp for refugees. He had \$1,300, and he wanted to save it for his wife and three children.

José González had saved \$1,300 also. His wife's eyes have blurred with cataracts, and the money was to pay for her surgery.

Bessie Coleman had sold her home and saved the \$3,000. She is 64, and the money was for her final years after a life in the fields.

"Three babies, bellies empty, big problem," Mr. Pierre said, interrupting a torrent of Creole with a smile. "It's a miserable time."

Mr. Pierre, 31, is a Haitian refugee. In his wallet, there is a moist, wrinkled paper that says, "This is your receipt from Fred's... Cash Deposited for Safekeeping." The balance, written in ink, is for \$6,400.

"In Haiti, they pick away your money — like magic, it goes," Mr. Petit-Homme, 43, said. "It is like Haiti in the U.S."

Workers began complaining about Fred's last November. Some migrants had to sign for their money with an X, and when they tried to take it out, a clerk at Fred's showed them an X and the money was already withdrawn.

Some took their troubles to Florida Rural Legal Services, a federally funded legal aid office in Immokalee, his last one, he said.

"We filed a complaint with the state comptroller's office about the illegal banking at Fred's," said Albert Lee, a legal services investigator, "and they told us to get affidavits."

Kathy McCord, a spokeswoman for the comptroller's office, said the investigation was complicated because the complainants spoke Creole.

By June 2, no action had been taken. But in a federal courtroom in Tampa that day, Gerald Crawford, the owner of Fred's, pleaded not guilty to unrelated charges of conspiring to launder drug money.

Edgar Richard Gallop, a co-defendant and a wealthy Immokalee farmer, pleaded guilty.

There are long, empty roads in every direction out of Immokalee, highways to development that never got past the dream stage. Smugglers use them as landing strips, and bundles of cash are exchanged in the deals. Mr. Crawford is charged with conspiring to launder millions of dollars in cash.

Mr. Crawford has not filed for personal bankruptcy. In a recent deposition in a civil case, he acknowledged owning 11 lots in five Florida counties, a summer home in Immokalee, and a house in Naples.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Cruise Missiles Would Cost U.S. \$1 Billion a Year

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Defense Department plans to move 20,000 people and spend more than \$1 billion a year if full deployment of ground-launched cruise missiles takes place in Europe, according to recently released congressional testimony.

Congress has been trying to keep costs at a minimum because the United States is negotiating with the Soviet Union to eliminate or limit the number of the cruise missiles to be deployed in five NATO countries.

But the administration is pressuring for major expenditures on support facilities at the missile bases, in part to persuade the Russians that the United States is serious about going ahead with the missile plan.

According to W.G. (Bill) Hefner,

Democrat of North Carolina and chairman of the House Appropriations subcommittee on military construction, full deployment of 464 missiles at six bases "will move almost 20,000 U.S. personnel, dependents and civilians to Europe" and cost "more than \$1 billion annually in operating and maintenance costs."

The estimates were given in a closed hearing before Representative Hefner's subcommittee in March when Pentagon officials presented the first full picture of costs and personnel implications if the missile deployment begins as planned in December. The hearing record has since been published with some material deleted for security reasons.

During the session, Pentagon officials disclosed that construction activity or surveys have been made in all five countries scheduled to receive the missiles, including the Netherlands and Belgium, whose governments have not publicly approved deployment.

Other cruise missile bases include one in Italy, one in West Germany and two in Britain.

According to Mr. Hefner, construction costs for the bases will be \$1.2 billion with the United States paying \$590 million and the Nato allies the rest.

During the session, Pentagon officials disclosed that construction activity or surveys have been made in all five countries scheduled to receive the missiles, including the Netherlands and Belgium, whose governments have not publicly approved deployment.

The proposed cruise missile base in West Germany is to be at a former U.S. Army anti-aircraft missile base since turned over to the air force. Construction funds totaling \$2.3 million for this base are included in the fiscal 1984 bill.

West Germany is to receive the first of 108 Pershing-2 missiles in December. Those missiles will replace Pershing-1A missiles on a one-for-one basis and will not require a major increase in personnel.

More Israeli Doctors Join Protest Fast

By David K. Shipley
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Conditions in Israel's hospitals worsened Monday as more doctors joined a hunger strike to protest the government's refusal to give them a substantial pay increase.

The fast, begun a week ago by physicians at Soroka Hospital in Beersheba, spread to hospitals throughout the country, threatening to close surgical and other departments as doctors became weak and unable to continue work. Emergency services were being maintained in most areas.

Some doctors in Beersheba were reported to have collapsed and to have been treated with fluids ad-

ministered intravenously by colleagues.

The hunger strike was the latest tactic in a series of partial work-stoppages and job actions that began March 2. Then, most doctors walked out of clinics and set up their own examination services, charging patients the equivalent of about \$15 a visit. Services are generally free under Israel's socialized health system.

Last month, after weeks of fruitless bargaining with the government, many physicians resigned, left their hospitals and traveled to beach resorts, leaving skeleton staffs behind. They returned several days later, after the government

Mr. Aridor and Mr. Shostak have been at odds because Mr. Aridor has steadfastly refused to give the doctors the wage increases they demand.

Israel's 8,500 physicians receive monthly salaries considerably low-

er than their counterparts in the United States, but about the same as Israeli lawyers and engineers who are government employees. The starting base wage is the equivalent of about \$270 a month, rising to about \$770 with 100 extra hours of work a month.

The doctors want increases in the base wage from \$270 to \$720, and lesser increases for those at the higher end of the wage scale, for an average raise of about 100 percent. The government has offered an average of up to 30 percent in an effort to stay within the framework of existing wage agreements.

Officials fear a cascade of similar demands by other public employees.

Mr. Aridor, who is trying to keep expenses down and fight Israel's 7.40-percent annual inflation rate, is coming under increasing pressure both within the cabinet and the country at large, to be more flexible. In turn, the doctors have been publicly scolded by President Chaim Herzog, who has reminded them of their duties and their oaths.

After weeks of remaining aloof from the problem, Mr. Begin met with his ministers Monday and held a session with eight fasting doctors from Soroka Hospital. His press secretary, Uzi Porat, said later that Mr. Begin "let them express their feelings" and "was really moved by what they said."

Mr. Porat said Mr. Begin had asked the doctors to let him try to find a solution. "He said they were absolutely right," Mr. Porat said, "but that the finance minister was also absolutely right."

Mr. Shostak appealed to the physicians to stop their hunger strike, Mr. Porat said, noting that they had achieved the aim of getting Mr. Begin involved.

At Ichilov Hospital in Tel Aviv, about 60 of the 180 doctors began a hunger strike Monday, an official said. At Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem, a spokesman said that 37 of the 400 doctors were fasting, but more were expected to join the protest. Ramman Hospital in Haifa has kept all departments open since about half of its 150 doctors began a hunger strike Sunday.

Weinberger to Travel To Britain for Talks

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger planned to leave Monday night for a two-day visit to England that will include talks with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, a Defense Department spokesman said.

Mr. Weinberger was to leave from Andrews Air Force Base Thursday, the Pentagon said.

Papal Visit Rekindles Support for Solidarity

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seems somewhat misplaced given two known facts.

The first fact is that one of the strongest figures of Polish life is the intertwining of Roman Catholicism with Polish nationalism and resistance to foreign, particularly Russian, domination.

The second fact is that the pope is an outspoken man who, as the first Pole to fill the office, clearly feels a strong obligation as the embodiment of the tradition.

A member of a group of Polish journalists offered an explanation for the government's decision.

"They are stupid," he said, doubling up in laughter as he tried to analyze the position of the authorities.

He went on to suggest a thesis that is shared by diplomats and others: that the government is becoming so isolated that it is out of touch with the feelings of the nation.

"They are in their own world, they simply cannot understand that other people would respond to love or freedom," he said.

Yet clearly the government did believe it would profit by the visit. Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski said on the eve of the visit that he thought the decision would help Poland break out of what he called a ring of isolation imposed by the Reagan administration.

Among the prime goals for the government in ending its international isolation is to gain the easing of economic sanctions imposed after martial law and more favorable terms on its debts to the West of about \$26 billion.

The agreement for the pope's trip was first worked out in early November, when an announcement by General Jaruzelski and the Polish primate, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, seemed calculated to take the steam out of a general strike called by Solidarity. The strike failed to materialize.

In the following months, the authorities held out the possibility that the trip would be canceled. But last month the political situation changed abruptly, with a series of protests and incidents involving the church and with the government by then committed to the visit.

According to several diplomatic sources, one of the problems General Jaruzelski is having is that he is getting inaccurate or disconcerting information from subordinates who are trying to protect their own jobs and positions.

This problem is endemic to the system: it was characteristic of the periods leading to the jettisoning of the three previous Communist leaders.

In the view of many, the political danger that General Jaruzelski faces is not likely to come from a Solidarity-style uprising, especially since many provisions of martial law remain in effect.

Rather the danger is likely to come from the hard-liners in his own party and from the Soviet Union, uneasy that he has not cracked down enough on the dissident movement.

The pope's visit is likely to become a prime issue within the



Medical personnel at a Beersheba, Israel, hospital treated a doctor who collapsed in the fifth day of his hunger strike.

WORLD BRIEFS

China Vows to Act on Hong Kong

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese leader, has warned Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain that if the two countries do not reach agreement on the future sovereignty of Hong Kong by the end of next year, "China will announce its own solution," Newsweek's international edition said Monday.

The magazine also quoted reliable sources in London as saying the British Foreign Office had given up any real hope of retaining even tenuous British sovereignty over Hong Kong when its 99-year lease on much of the colony expires in 1997.

Newsweek said Mr. Deng's warning was delivered at an acrimonious meeting with Mrs. Thatcher in Beijing in September. Mr. Deng told her, "If Britain and China do not reach agreement by the end of 1984, China will announce its own solution." Newsweek said the conversation was related by the Chinese Communist Party's general secretary, Hu Yaobang, in an interview with a columnist for the magazine.

Bush Expects Reagan to Run

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Vice President George Bush said Monday that he expected President Ronald Reagan to run for a second term.

Asked on a television show, Mr. Bush said, "I have no doubts." He also said that Mr. Reagan, who has withheld a decision on running again, would be extremely difficult to beat.

Mr. Reagan has said that if he did decide to enter the race next year, he would choose Mr. Bush again as his running mate. Mr. Bush is widely viewed as the strongest contender for the Republican Party's nomination if Mr. Reagan decides not to run at the end of his term in January 1985.

Protesters Block U.S. N-Plants

NEW YORK (AP) — Police on Monday arrested more than 850 anti-nuclear protesters blocking the gates of military bases and nuclear weapons plants from Connecticut to California during what organizers called "Disarmament Action Day."

At Livermore, California, about 2,500 demonstrators chanting and throwing flowers began a blockade of the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory and at least 663 were arrested, police said.

About 113 persons were arrested at the Electric Boat shipyard at Groton, Connecticut, which builds the Trident submarines, and at least 40 were held for staging a sit-in at the back gate of the General Electric plant at Burlington, Vermont. Anti-nuclear demonstrations also were scheduled in several other states and some foreign countries.

2,000 French Police Hold Protest

PARIS (AP) — About 2,000 national policemen gathered in Paris Monday night at a meeting organized by three of their unions to protest the government's law-and-order policies and the dismissal of two union leaders from the force.

The union leaders were fired the day after a June 3 protest in which several thousand policemen in civilian dress marched to the Justice and Interior ministries shouting slogans demanding the resignation of Interior Minister Gaston Defferre and Justice Minister Robert Badinter.

The three unions that organized the meeting are generally considered to be rightist and close to France's conservative opposition. The meeting originally had been scheduled for last Thursday and was to come after a second protest march by police. Mr. Defferre, however, banned the march.

EC Herring Proposal Reported

LUXEMBOURG (Reuters) — A new sharing out of herring catches in the North Sea, with Britain and the Netherlands getting the biggest portions followed by France, was proposed Monday by the European Community Commission, according to commission sources.

Herring fishing in most of the North Sea was banned for six years and resumed only recently after scientists said the stocks were no longer in danger. Fishery ministers began a two-day meeting in Luxembourg to bargain over the first annual sharing agreement since establishing a common fisheries policy in January.

The sources said the executive suggested to ministers that Britain should get 23,600 tons of herring, with the Netherlands having the next biggest share of 21,600 tons. France would receive 15,600 tons, Belgium 8,300 tons and West Germany and Denmark 7,600 tons each.

Lebanon Blames Massacre on Israel

BEIRUT (UPI) — A Lebanese government report issued Monday blamed Israeli forces for the massacre in September at two Palestinian refugee camps in the western sector of Beirut and said 460 were killed.

The report, issued by the military prosecutor's office, said the Israelis did not directly carry out the killings inside the Sabra and Chatila camps, but "because of their complete control of the camps, their entrances and all regions around the camps, this [blame] is in accordance with the 1949 Geneva covenant" of the United Nations.

The report counted 460 killed in the massacre, among them 269 Palestinians, 119 Lebanese, 11 Syrians, 32 Pakistanis, 2 Algerians, 2 Egyptians and 25 unidentified.

Reputed Mafia Figure Arrested

PALERMO, Sicily (AP) — The police continued their crackdown on organized crime Monday, arresting an alleged Mafia figure and questioning dozens of suspects in this Sicilian capital and surrounding towns.

Elsewhere in Italy, the police picked up eight suspected members of the Camorra, the Naples' version of the Mafia. Since the national operation began early Friday 462 alleged members of the Camorra, considered one of the most vicious and powerful in Italy have been arrested. Raffaele Cutolo, the Camorra chief, is currently serving a prison term.

Tommaso Spadaro, a reputed Mafia leader, was arrested at a building he owns in Palermo's Kalsa district that police sources said he "practically controls." He was arrested on two warrants charging him with conspiracy to defraud. Mr. Spadaro, 46, has a long penal record for cigarette and drugs smuggling, police said.

For the Record

YAOUNDE, Cameroon (AP) — President Francois Mitterrand of France arrived in this West African country Monday for a 48-hour official visit.

JERUSALM (UPI) — Yehuda Avner, 52, will be Israel's new ambassador to Britain, replacing Shlomo Argov, who was shot by Arab gunmen in an attack that triggered last year's invasion of Lebanon, a government source said Sunday.

Farm Workers in Florida Lose Hopes in Bankruptcy

(Continued from Page 1)

In North Carolina, four cars, a boat and an active oil well.

It is only Fred's Bar that has filed for bankruptcy, and Mr. Crawford has not been to his store in weeks. He also has refused to answer questions.

While Mr. Crawford was in court June 2, a man tried to withdraw \$300 from Fred's and was turned away. More people tried and more were denied. Fred's then locked up.

Five days later, an angry crowd gathered out front. The police moved in and investigators hauled away drawers of files, but not much money. The state attorney's office is considering charges of grand theft.

"Immokalee is known as the last frontier," Mr. Lee said, "and Fred's was the trading post. Fred's dealt with people's necessities."

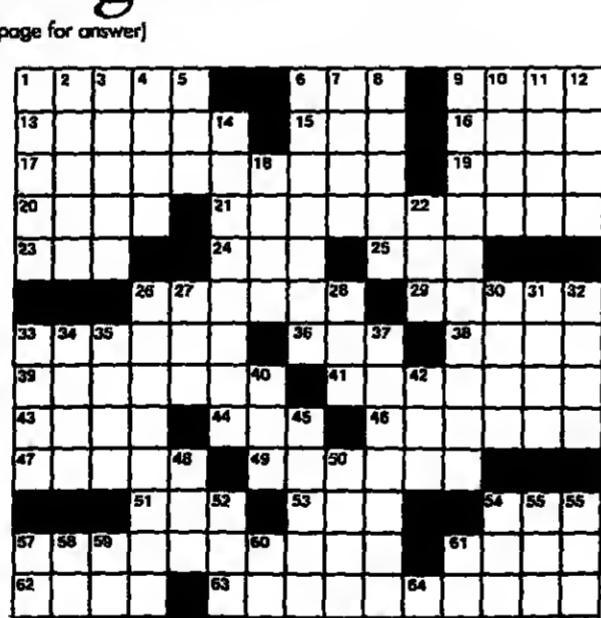
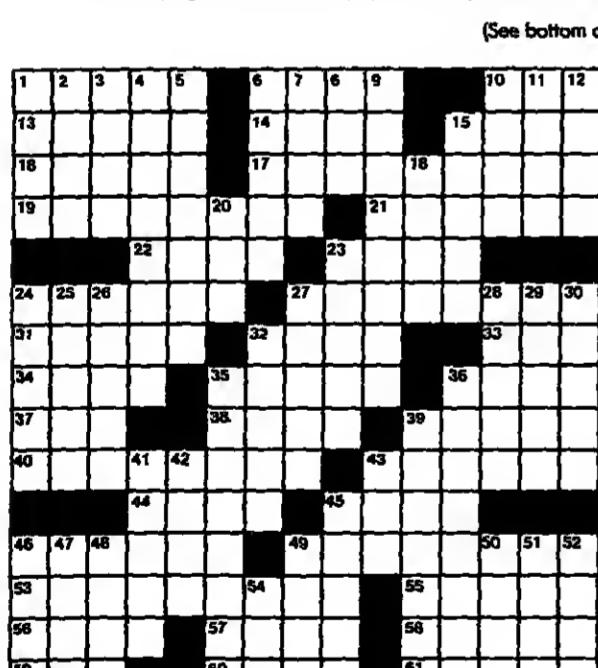
The migrants of Immokalee, housing small and spare, often cost \$440 a month plus utilities, more than beachfront apartments in Naples, 40 miles (64 kilometers) west, on the Gulf of Mexico. Rents are coming due, and the workers are pleading for more time, for understanding.

"They'll be evicted," said Mark Thomas, manager of a large apartment complex. "You can't expect us to absorb a loss just because they were dumb enough to put their money in Fred's."

A relief fund has been started by the Our Lady of Guadalupe Roman Catholic Church in Immokalee. The address is: Immokalee Relief Fund, First Bank of Immokalee, Box 100, Immokalee, Florida 33434.

Question: Four letters meaning two-for-one

(See bottom of the page for answer)



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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

High Tech for NATO

High tech, the industrial world's answer to everything, is held out also as a way to rid the West of the burden of threatening "first use" of nuclear weapons in Europe. Super-smart missiles and other nonnuclear weapons, it is said, could help reduce NATO's defense costs, conserve manpower and, by supplanting the nuclear strategy, disarm the peace movement on the Continent.

It sounds like a quick fix for moral and physical discomfort. But desirable as the new weapons appear, they will not come quick or cheap and will not end the nuclear problem.

What high tech can do — according to an impressive study by 50 European and American experts — is help avoid the early use of nuclear weapons in the most dangerous, if least likely, NATO contingency: a nonnuclear Soviet surprise attack. What high tech alone cannot do, the study makes clear, is allow the West to rely only on nonnuclear defenses. Conventional defense requires more men, money and equipment than the allies have ever provided.

The study, sponsored by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, reflects the views of General Bernard Rogers, NATO's supreme commander. Among the signers is McGeorge Bundy, a former White House security adviser who believes that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization should renounce "first use" and build up its nonnuclear forces.

The report endorses General Rogers' prediction that, by 1990, electronic devices and nonnuclear missiles could perform some functions now assigned to nuclear weapons. Early in any conflict, they could take out airfields and bridges and delay Soviet reinforcements. The effect would be a still more "flexible" response — the NATO doctrine of employing

nuclear defenses as long as possible. High-tech insurance against early resort to nuclear weapons may cost \$20 billion. It would require the NATO nations to raise their annual military budgets by a real 4 percent, instead of the agreed 3 percent that most are failing to meet.

How long the high-tech weapons could substitute for nuclear weapons depends on the nature of the attack. At present, if the West were completely surprised, General Rogers expects that nuclear weapons would be needed within days, perhaps hours. High tech could extend that margin — but not for long.

A conventional defense is more feasible if two or three weeks of acute crisis alerted NATO to mobilize and move in reinforcements. But even then, American forces could only fight for a month at most, and some Europeans for only 10 days, before running out of trained troops, equipment and supplies.

The Pentagon is budgeting \$90 billion over five years for just one facet of the problem of extending this time: to build a 90-day supply of munitions. Even 90 days, however, is less than half the time needed to build production lines for a protracted conventional war. And allied governments are suspicious of efforts to preserve the nonnuclear option for too long. They believe one purpose is to confuse a major war to Western Europe, and they fear this would make war less unthinkable in Moscow.

NATO's real choice, for now, is not between nuclear deterrence and conventional defense. Either alone looks to be less secure than a combination. But the right combination can further reduce the pressure to use nuclear weapons and would leave more time, even in war, for diplomacy to avert disaster.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

An Industrial Policy?

Five of the Democratic Party's six presidential candidates (Reuben Askew is the exception) advocate some form of "industrial policy." But what is it? The candidates talk of things from trade policy to tax reform, but the proposals can be put into two groups: collaborative decision-making by different segments of society (business, labor, government), and investment, or direction of the flow of investment, by the American government.

Collaborative decision-making has become more attractive since nations such as Japan and France applied it and attained higher growth rates than the United States in the 1970s. Three candidates — Gary Hart, Ernest Hollings and Walter Mondale — call for such action. Senator Hart wants "long-term agreements to help industries become more competitive"; Senator Hollings wants government "to act as a catalyst" for "making our industrial base competitive again"; Mr. Mondale wants "cooperative agreements" to "restructure and revitalize ailing industries."

It is interesting that these Democrats seem to be calling for an end to what has been Democratic (and national) policy since 1935: the conduct of relations between management and labor on an adversary basis with government acting, if at all, as referee. Many people agree that such adversary relations do not always serve the public interest. But few have grappled with the question of how to convince managers and labor leaders, not to mention public officials, to discard lifelong habits.

Regarding government direction of investment, some proposals here are sensible, including John Glenn's and Gary Hart's call for

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

The Stuttgart Summit

The important question about the Stuttgart European summit is not whether \$450 million is an adequate rebate on Britain's 1983 budget contribution, but whether anything has been settled at all. The agreement is only a provisional one, and the French delegation asked that the minutes of the meeting should record France's intention to oppose payment of the rebate if there was no agreement on a long-term solution by the time of the next summit, to be held in Athens in December.

The December deadline for a long-term reform package was accepted by all, and that is the only really significant decision taken. According to normal Community reckoning, there are only three working months left, since nothing is allowed to happen in July or August. To give itself a sporting chance of avoiding a much more serious crisis in December, the Community would be well advised to make this year an exception.

—The Times (London).

Mrs. Thatcher's encounters with foreigners are rarely diplomatic and never statesmanlike. With the prime minister thumping the table

and demanding her money back, the performance looks all too often like a temper tantrum. This weekend the lack of results began to show. President François Mitterrand showed what he thought of Mrs. Thatcher's patronizing manner by standing back up at every opportunity. Normally a punctual and courteous man, Mr. Mitterrand kept her waiting for 20 minutes before they were photographed barking, sharp-like, at each other. The French president, indeed, won hands down.

—The Guardian (London).

The 10 members of the Community have managed to avoid failure and, what was almost as important, to escape confusion. Who was the victor? Was it Mrs. Thatcher, who obtained a reduction in the British budget contribution for the fourth consecutive year, but who viewed with the greatest reluctance the idea of a future increase in EC resources? Or was it the other heads of government who favored such an increase — even if unenthusiastically, as in West Germany's case? The compromise reached in Stuttgart is too complex to allow for a clear answer.

—Philippe Lemaire in *Le Monde* (Paris).

FROM OUR JUNE 21 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Zeppelin's New Airship

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Germany — After the crowd that had assembled to witness an ascent by Count Zeppelin's new airship had met with disappointment this morning, its patience was rewarded in the afternoon when the airship made its maiden voyage. At just after 5 o'clock the airship began to move out of its floating shed, the operation lasting six minutes. Rising to a height of about 5,000 feet, it made, going at a slow speed at no time exceeding 20 kilometers an hour, a series of circles. The flight was not impressive after the high expectations raised. The ascent lasted 15 minutes, at the end of which the motive power gave out and the airship sank.

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Gen. Mgr. Asia: Alain Lejeune, 24-34 Hennessy Rd, Hong Kong, Tel. 283618. Telex 61170. S.A.: our capital is \$200,000. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101. U.S. subscription: \$200 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.

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1933: U.S. Budget Deficit

WASHINGTON — The United States government will face a deficit of approximately \$1.75 billion on June 30, when the fiscal year of 1932-1933 ends, according to estimates made yesterday by the Treasury. It is the second largest peace-time deficit in the nation's history. At the time the budget was drafted in the Hoover administration, it was expected that with increased taxes on income and new excise levies, designed to add \$1 billion in revenue, the budget would be balanced. The deficit is due largely to income dropping far below the estimated figure. Income for the fiscal year was approximately \$3.75 billion, while expenditures were about \$3.75 billion.

The Geneva Talks

New U.S. Flexibility Offers Reason for Hope

By Kenneth L. Adelman

The writer is director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

WASHINGTON — In seeking sound arms control agreements with the Soviet Union, the Reagan administration has defined its goals clearly and concisely: significant reductions, equality, stability and verifiability. These are objectives that we think are realistic foundations for fair agreements. Recent developments have substantially improved the prospects for success in this vital task.

One encouraging development has been the emergence of strong bipartisan support — in Congress and in the American public — for a coordinated program of arms control and defense modernization. The chief catalyst for this effort was the Scowcroft Commission report, which called attention to the need to integrate arms control and the modernization of the nation's nuclear force.

It recommended the deployment at an early date of 100 MX missiles, the development of a small single-warhead missile for deployment in the 1990s and vigorous pursuit of arms control agreements that are balanced and verifiable, that enhance stability and allow necessary modernization.

The MX and other modernization programs give us negotiating leverage we need to persuade the Russians to move toward an agreement that promotes stability at substantially reduced force levels.

Under President Ronald Reagan's leadership, we in the administration have worked with members of Congress from both parties to put the commission's recommendations into effect. The program is on track toward early deployment; development of a small intercontinental ballistic missile is proceeding; and the president on June 8 announced a modified U.S. position that includes U.S. flexibility in the START negotiations — the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks with the Soviet Union at Geneva.

Our new proposal brings the U.S. negotiating position in full accord with the Scowcroft Commission's

recommendations, and provides U.S. negotiators additional flexibility in their efforts to promote progress at Geneva. The president decided to relax the proposed limit of 850 deployed ballistic missiles, which will encourage the evolution toward the small ICBMs favored by the commission and narrow the differences between the U.S. and Soviet positions.

Another positive development has been the continued allegiance of the Western allies, as reaffirmed at the Williamsburg summit, to NATO's two-track approach of modernizing U.S. Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces while vigorously pursuing arms control negotiations.

In both START and INF, consensus and dedication to sound goals have been complemented by U.S. flexibility at the negotiating table. For example, President Reagan on March 30 — while reaffirming our "zero-option" goal of eliminating all longer-range land-

based INF missiles — proposed an interim agreement that would establish equal global limits on the warheads deployed on such missiles.

Recent developments are encouraging. Our proposals are sound, but progress does not depend on the West alone. If the Russians approach arms control with us seriously and flexibly and by seeking to obtain their goals by exploiting the democratic debate within Western countries.

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Why Japan Resents the Resentment

By Ken Iashii

TOKYO — Many Japanese feel that Americans are hitting below the belt in accusing the Tokyo government of subsidizing selected high-tech industries for growth at the expense of U.S. industry's ability to compete in the world market.

Ever since Honda's Industries, a U.S. machine-tool builder, complained last year that it was being hurt by unfair Japanese trade practices, and sought government protection from Japanese imports, the resentment has been smoldering.

The Japanese see it as one thing for Americans to ask them to limit automobile exports because they are hurting Detroit, or to demand that nonsteel industries be simplified in the interest of free trade. But it is another thing to demand that the Japanese government change its national industrial policy.

This policy was bluntly defined by an American congressman, Sam M. Gibbons, as "the deliberate picking of a market, marshaling of the government forces around it, nurturing it to development, and then pushing it outside the country to take over other markets."

"That, in the eyes of American business people and business people in other countries," he warned in a recent visit to Tokyo, "is a subsidy."

The words of Mr. Gibbons, a Florida Democrat, carry some weight because he is the chairman of the trade subcommittee of the House Ways and Means Committee.

But Japanese see such complaints as attacks on the basic fabric of their society. Since the Meiji restoration in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the hand-in-hand relationship between government and the private sector has been fundamental, part of the secret of the nation's prosperity. The Japanese are a group-minded people accustomed to acting in the interest of the larger group — and the largest group of all is the nation.

Attacking Japan's industrial policy is like telling the Japanese it is wrong to try to become No. 1, that they should be content to settle for the second or third position.

One is reminded of the London naval agreement after World War I, when Britain and the United States pressured Japan to accept the short end of a 5-3-3 ratio in naval strength. This led to much resentment, striking at the heart of a national effort to put Japan on a par with the West in the way they considered more important, military power.

Today, national strength comes through economic power. And now, as then, the source of the nation's strength is under attack.

Statements by Mr. Gibbons and other American officials fail to take this into account. Mr. Gibbons failed to distinguish between the part of the process that consists of the careful nurturing of a market, and "pushing it outside the country to take over other markets."

Michael Smith, the deputy U.S. trade representative, also linked the two when he said, "What we are looking at are the elements of industrial policy that involve planned or systematic government intervention in support of industry and — this is the key part — its effects on trade."

The Japanese are persuaded to modify their trade practices, however slowly, but they reject attempts to make them change official policy that targets certain industries for growth — and sometimes for contraction and redirection, in textiles and shipbuilding.

Indeed, the powerful Ministry of International Trade and Industry, or MITI, maintains that, unlike in the postwar reconstruction years, "the industrial policy of Japan follows a soft-handed, indirect and inductive approach" and "offers fewer subsidies and imposes milder regulation than that of the Western countries."

The real reason Japanese industrial policy is criticized is because it has been so successful.

Robert Kirby, chairman of Westinghouse Electric, told here that American businesses have the right to be jealous of Japan because the United States does not have a similar industrial policy.

And differences in the social structure of the two countries preclude a direct American imitation of the Japanese policy. But Robert Reich of Harvard University offers an interesting recommendation in his recent book, "The Next American Frontier." Instead of protecting American industry with temporary relief measures against exports, he says, the United States should develop a national industrial policy through an alliance with business and labor. The recent proposal in Washington to create a Department of International Trade and Industry might be a step in this direction.

The Japanese have been restrained in rejecting American charges, and believe they must remain so for political reasons. Perhaps the strongest public reaction has been that of Yoshihiro Inayama, chairman of the influential Japanese Federation of Economic Organizations, or Keidanren, who told Japanese business leaders that they have no right to meddle in Japanese policy.

There has been no formal U.S. government complaint against Japan over industrial targeting. But the subject is under study by a recently formed committee with members appointed by both governments.

Sweeping threats by American congressmen who say they will seek to impose countervailing duties if Japan continues its present industrial policy, only invite retaliation.

What is needed is a better understanding of the Japanese policy, an identification of the components of the policy that are negotiable and those that are not, and a better understanding of the Japanese social structure that is behind the policy.

International Herald Tribune

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

After Minnesota

Regarding "San Francisco Ordinance Seeks to Regulate Smoking in Offices" (IHT, June 6):

The New York Times, writing about San Francisco's new smoking ordinance, displays an all too common ignorance of America between the oceans. Minnesota has had very strict no smoking ordinances in effect for several years now. Employers provide "designated smoking areas" and "designated non-smoking areas." Public places such as restaurants and waiting rooms are also required to provide smoke-free areas.

San Francisco is not the national

leader in this case, although I find it commendable that they are such enthusiastic followers of the good example set by Minnesota.

MARTHA BAKER LEVINE
Berlin

U.S. Leadership

Regarding "There Are Messages Missiles Won't Send" (IHT, June 9):

An enthusiastic salute to Brandt Ayers for reminding us that American world leadership was at its apex after the last world war not because of its military might but because of such achievements as the Marshall Plan and the Fulbright Exchange

program, both based on moral values and a pragmatic perspective of the future — as well as for the creation of NATO, in which we pledged ourselves along with our allies to defend those values.

LEON C. ALGRANT
Nice

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.



FRENCH BUS CRASH — Five adults were killed and 28 persons injured Monday on the Paris-Lille highway when a bus carrying 40 children and 14 adults from a weekend sports event hit the rear of a truck. Some of the injured were children.

Strike at Financial Times Shows No Sign of Ending After 3 Weeks

By Barnaby J. Feder
New York Times Service

LONDON — Tens of thousands of British business executives are wishing there was a hit color in their lives these days — salmon, to be exact. A three-week strike that shows no sign of ending has taken the strikingly colored *Financial Times* out of their lives.

"Virtually every single person here in brokering, banking and investment is used to getting their information from the FT," said Roger Nightingale, an equity markets specialist and economic forecaster for Hoare Govett Ltd. "It's disrupting to have to look other places to find it."

Technically, the strike grew out of the dissatisfaction of 24 pressroom machine managers, eight of whom are part-time, with pay and staffing levels.

Behind it, however, is a squeeze

placed on management by the two competing unions in the pressroom, the National Graphical Association, which represents the managers, and Sogat 82, which represents the assistants. Each has been trying to improve the wages and benefits of its members in relation to the other and both have the power to shut down the paper any time they choose.

The dispute is not especially unusual by Fleet Street standards. Union militants regularly knock national newspapers off the stands in disputes over technology and agreements that may reduce the power of their units. But its timing and the special place of the *Financial Times* in the European business world has given the current dispute a high profile.

It began unexpectedly shortly before the June 9 national election. More important, however, it came as the *Financial Times* had re-

sponded to the challenge of the new European edition of *The Wall Street Journal* with growth that had taken it to record circulation and advertising levels.

"Everything was going so well for us," said Richard McClean, managing director of marketing. Advertising rose 14 percent in May and circulation had climbed to 218,000, including more than 40,000 for the edition printed in Frankfurt for distribution in Europe and the United States.

The European edition would have gone into the black this year," Mr. McClean said. "We have been running full editions — that's 48 pages without color and 44 with it — almost every day since the end of April."

Now, if the strike lasts a month, the FT says it will lose about \$6.2 million. Whether *The Wall Street Journal-Europe* begins to make substantial inroads as a result is a more speculative question.

"It has to hurt our overseas sales," said Mr. McClean. "But so far, we haven't felt any adverse effect from the arrival of *The Journal* and I think it will broaden the market to the benefit of both papers in the long run."

The International Herald Tribune, which is based in Paris and has a circulation of about 150,000, has not felt any impact from the strike at the *Financial Times*, according to spokesman at the paper. Nor does the Herald Tribune plan to expand its business news section in response.

Wall Street Journal executives visited the FT on Thursday to tell their British rival that it is the Journal's policy not to attempt to capitalize on newspaper strikes, according to Paul C. Atkinson, the Journal's international advertising director. The Journal released Sunday its May circulation figures for the European edition, which stood at 17,573, the highest since publication began in January.

"Maybe the strike will help," Mr. Atkinson said in London, "in that people will begin to read us more closely. ... We have put out an extra 1,000 copies here, so that our regular readers can be sure of getting one."

The immediate outlook for resolution of the strike is poor. Talks under the guidance of the government's mediating service have been adjourned indefinitely and the newspaper's call for binding arbitration has been ignored by the union.

Americans Exempted From a French Tax

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The French government has agreed to grant American residents of France a five-year exemption from the Socialist government's controversial wealth tax, the Finance Ministry has announced.

U.S. diplomatic officials commented Monday on the agreement, praised the ministry's "flexibility" during the negotiations, which started in January, and for settling the issue quickly.

The ministry said in a brief statement dated June 14 that the exemption would apply to assets of U.S. citizens held outside of France for a five-year period. The exemption applies on the first Jan. 1 following establishment of residence in France.

For tax purposes, including the wealth tax, a foreigner may be considered a resident upon arrival in France, assuming he intends to settle and work in the country.

The agreement also specifies that the exemption will be applied retroactively to Jan. 1, 1982, the date when the tax went into effect.

The exemption applies only to Americans but excludes U.S. citizens with dual French nationality,

the announcement said. It added that individuals affected by the wealth tax should file their tax declarations normally with a letter noting the exemption.

The wealth tax is part of the Socialist government's fiscal program imposed last June and applies to the worldwide net assets of all residents of France, whether or not they are French citizens. It was criticized by conservative groups as being unfair.

The U.S. Treasury Department and the French Finance Ministry began the negotiations in response to complaints about the tax from American business executives and wealthy residents of France. Many argued that the tax would worsen the investment climate in the country and some said they had already changed their legal residence to avoid the tax.

"It is good news," commented Stephanie H. Simonard, president of the Paris-based Association of Americans Resident Overseas. "It could have dragged on for a year."

She noted that in order to be subject to the tax in 1983 an individual would have to have a minimum net worldwide wealth of 3.2 million francs (about \$416,000).

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The 'Bac': A Time of Testing for French Youth

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service

SCEAUX, France — This is the time in which hundreds of thousands of French students earn their certificate of adulthood. For most, it is a miserable time.

All over the country, it is the season of the baccalaureat examinations, the tests that determine whether or not students will get what amounts to their high school diplomas.

For a week or so, the *bac*, as it is called, becomes a national obsession. Newspapers offer tips and parades of exam questions and answers; bookstores give prominent display to scores of easy-review texts, and families moan and worry together around dinner tables. The roughly 12 hours of exams represent a tradition here that goes back to 1808, a rite of passage for a large section of French society.

"I've dreamt about awful things," said Caroline Thompson, who was unwinding at a cafe after a history and geography exam. "I've dreamt about Chinese people crawling all over my bed." Why Chinese people? "Because I've been studying the geography and population of China," she replied. "I'd wake up in a cold sweat, trying to remember population figures."

Her friend Daisy Nichols spoke of the cloak-and-dagger intelligence work some students undertake, usually with embarrassing results. "I got an urgent call from somebody last night who said he had a friend at the Education Ministry who told him all the questions on the exam," she said. "Of course, all the information was wrong."

François Chevallier described the *bac* as "an entirely negative experience." "There's nothing more important than passing, because you can't do anything if you fail the *bac*," he said. "But the other side is that passing doesn't necessarily guarantee you a job or anything else."

Maddy Noin-Ledanois, the headmistress of the Lycée Marie Curie in this well-off suburb southwest of Paris, said she regarded the exercise as painful but necessary.

"It's the first great test of their

lives, and these are 17 or 18-year-olds who are going through a terrible, delicate period," she said. "When I was young, I was against them exams. But now I'm for them. They're a good preparation for the rest of testing people have to go through all their lives."

Miss Nichols, an American who has been in French schools six years, agreed. "The French students acquire more maturity in high school than Americans do," she said. "The demands are greater on French students."

The idea behind the *bac* is closely tied to the French educational system's idea about itself: rigorous, reasonably well-rounded but especially demanding in areas where students choose to specialize and nationally standardized (although for security reasons, different bac questions are asked in different parts of the country).

Those who do not take the *bac* include dropouts and those who have elected to receive certificates in technical training. Students who fail the exam can take it again several times.

The Socialist government, whose plan to change the higher-education system brought thousands of university students to the streets in protest this year, has made only minor modifications in the *bac*. The Socialists are, however, getting rid of the special "very good" and "good" distinctions in grading. Some traditionalists fear that the Socialists will water down the *bac* as well.

Queen Mother Elizabeth, 82, reviewed a parade of 400 army men at St. Patrick's Barracks in Ballymena, about 20 miles (32 kilometers) north of Belfast.

Army helicopters and hundreds

Mrs. Noin-Ledanois, a Socialist but a critic of some of the government's programs, said the process of democratizing the schools began before the Socialists took power. It was a phenomenon of the 1960s and 1970s here as elsewhere.

Ledanois estimated the pass rate

on the *bac* at the Lycée Marie Curie at more than 80 percent, as against a national average of about 67 percent.

This is not, as in the United States, because wealthy communities spend more on their students; spending here is nationalized. But Sceaux can easily attract many of the best teachers in the public system.

It has often been said here that one can tell the political orientation of the government in power by looking at the questions on the *bac* exams. This year appears to be no exception.

On one of the philosophy exams, students could answer the question "Why defend the weak?" or they could comment on a text from Rousseau declaring, among other things, that "one must have societies where inequality is not too

great, where the tyranny of opinion is moderated and where voluntariness reigns more than vanity." Many students preferred to answer the third question, "What is it to judge?"

On the history exam, students could comment on a quotation from the Soviet writer Maxim Gor'ki that concluded: "Long live the socialist peasants and workers! Long live the party of the Bolsheviks and its leaders! And forward, comrades, toward new victories over the forces of nature and the forces of the past!"

Politics, though, is not the only force at work. The geography exam asked students to comment on two deadly looking charts containing dozens of numbers on American foreign trade. And a free spirit seemed at work in the philosophy exam given to math and science students. One of the questions was: "Is it reasonable to love?"

Queen Mother, in Ulster, Honors Army

United Press International

BELFAST — Britain's queen mother, defying Irish Republican Army bomb threats, attended the 75th anniversary celebrations of the territorial army Monday amid tight security.

Queen Mother Elizabeth, 82, reviewed a parade of 400 army men at St. Patrick's Barracks in Ballymena, about 20 miles (32 kilometers) north of Belfast.

Army helicopters and hundreds

of heavily armed police and army units patrolled the area following IRA threats to disrupt the visit.

The visit and the parade intended to end British rule and military presence in Northern Ireland.

Despite the threats, there were no protests or security breaches. The queen mother was warmly received. Smiling and chatting with guests, she appeared at ease.

Earlier, she planted a willow tree

and met 200 children at Hillsborough Castle, where she spent the night. Security forces searched the children and other invited guests for concealed weapons.

Royal and ministerial visits to Northern Ireland are normally kept secret until a few hours before arrival to reduce the risk of attacks. The date of the queen mother's visit was disclosed last week, however, after a "joyrider" stole a car containing a copy of her itinerary.

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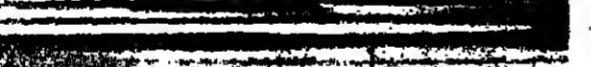
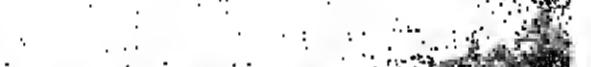
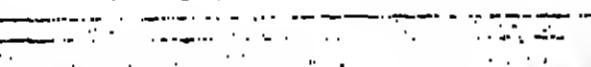
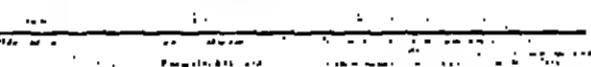
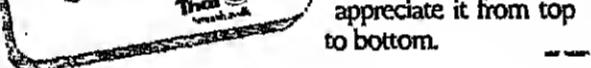
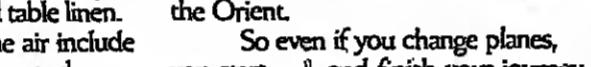
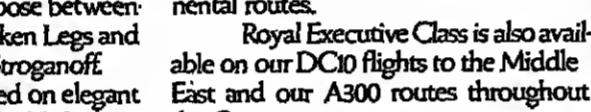
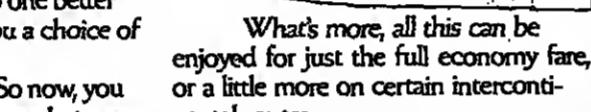
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In Canadian Politics, Parlez Français, or Else

Experience and Wit Aren't Enough to Save Unilingual Office Seeker

By Stanley Meisler
Los Angeles Times Service

OTTAWA — Losing his temper over persistent questions about his inability to speak French, John Crosbie of Newfoundland, campaigning to be leader of the Progressive Conservative Party, blurted out that, as prime minister, he would speak to French Quebecers the way he would speak to Chinese and German officials — through interpreters.

The remark came back to haunt him.

During the recent party convention here, a Crosbie lieutenant pleaded with French Quebec followers of former Prime Minister Joe Clark to switch their votes to Mr. Crosbie.

"Tell him," a French Quebecer said, "to get his votes from the Chinese."

The incident reflected what may turn out to be the most significant result of the convention that named Brian Mulroney, an Irish-Canadian brought up in both the French and English languages in Quebec, as its leader and thus its candidate for prime minister in the next general election.

The convention appears to have set aside the notion that a politician who speaks only English can become prime minister.

The Progressive Conservatives are a party of minimal significance in Quebec, holding only one of the 75 Quebec seats in Parliament. They are known in Quebec as "*les partis des Anglais*."

In the view of some English-speaking party members, there is something unfair about the need for a politician to pass a bilingual test.

"There are 20 million of us who are bilingual English or French," Mr. Crosbie said during the campaign. "I don't think that the 2.7 million who are bilingual should suddenly

think themselves some kind of aristocracy and only leaders can come from their small group."

Yet when the moment of decision came, Mr. Crosbie, 52, failed in his attempt to become party leader, despite his experience as minister of finance, his oratorical skills, his Newfoundland wit and his genuine popularity.

Instead, the delegates made their final choice between Mr. Mulroney, who learned French as a child, and Mr. Clark, who studied it as an adult. Many analysts said that if Mr. Crosbie could speak French, he might have won.

Mr. Crosbie's failure reflected a reality of Canada and of internal party politics. Of the 3,009 registered delegates at the convention, about a quarter were from Quebec.

Years ago, French Quebecers at a Progressive Conservative Party convention might have accepted the inevitability of a leader who could not speak French. But the intense French Canadian nationalism of the 1970s, culminating in the election of the separatist government of Premier René Lévesque, has changed that attitude.

Additionally, the Liberal Party government of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, a French Quebecer, has transformed the face of the federal administration in Ottawa so that a French Canadian can deal with it in French with ease.

Perhaps even more significant for Progressive Conservatives, Mr. Clark, when he became prime minister in 1979, showed how an English-speaking adult, through gushing determination, could master the French language.

"You give Pierre Trudeau a head start of 100 seats," Mr. Mulroney said, "and he's going to beat you 10 times out of 10."

At first, Mr. Crosbie tried to downgrade the language issue. He insisted that his Canadians would be better off with a prime minister "who is sincere in one language than someone who is a dishonest twister and a twit in two."

The political enemies of Mr. Trudeau loved the remark. But journalists and French Canadians were troubled by its implications and kept asking Mr. Crosbie how he expected to communicate with Quebecers as prime minister.

The constant badgering on the subject finally unnerved him and provoked his outburst lumping French with German and Chinese. Quebecers were enraged. His words implied that Quebec would be treated by a Crosbie government as if they were foreigners.

When the convention opened, Mr. Crosbie knew he had to meet the problem in another way. He dramatically pledged to learn the independence of the Palestinian decision.

While many delegates applauded his effort, Mr. Crosbie failed to sway Quebecers. He had lived in Ottawa for seven years and never tried very hard to learn the other official language.

The failure to attract Quebec votes ensured his defeat.

NATO Leader Favors Unilateral N-Arms Cut

Reuters

BRUSSELS — NATO's military chief said Monday that the West could unilaterally reduce its nuclear arsenal without affecting deterrence.

Admiral Robert Falls, chairman of the alliance's Military Committee, said in an interview: "If arms control talks don't work, then it might become necessary to act unilaterally to reduce especially battlefield nuclear weapons because we have perhaps more than we need."

Admiral Falls, a Canadian, who is retiring from his post at the end of the month, said he had no doubt that nuclear weapons were the ultimate deterrent. But he said the proliferating arms race had moved into madness, pitting Soviet and Western technology against one another in a constant effort to build more and bigger weapons.

"We had a deterrent at one time that was at a much lower level. We have not managed to keep arms supply under control. But it's not outside the realm of possibility to return to that lower level," he said.

He said that if the West honestly examined what it needed to ensure its security and to have a clear second-strike capability — the ability to respond to a nuclear attack — it might well find it appropriate to reduce its arsenal.

"If we did that, I think we'd find that we could demonstrate to the Soviets that both sides could stop the proliferation of nuclear arms."

The admiral said he did not question the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's plan to deploy 572 land-based medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe beginning in December. But he said Western political leaders tended to forget the importance of submarine-launched missiles, which he said, have an enormous deterrent value and should force leaders to think again about the need for new ground-launched systems.

NATO officials have frequently said that the importance of deploying new ground-launched nuclear weapons in Europe was at much psychological and political as military.

Threeteen gunmen entered the central bank of Barcelona on May

23, 1981, initially holding more than 200 persons hostage. Special anti-terrorist units stormed the bank in a hail of gunfire, freeing more than 70 hostages and killing one of the gunmen.

During Monday's session, the defendants said their attack on the bank was for only to get money. The most glaring example of our need to reduce our arsenal is in battlefield nuclear weapons," Admiral Falls said. "Just the time it takes to get the political approval to use them, not to mention the strong public opposition to them, means their real value is thrown into question."

Admiral Falls also criticized statements by political leaders about the possibility of a nuclear war. He said the public needed to understand the value of a nuclear arsenal used with other, diplomatic means for keeping the peace. Aggressive statements about limited nuclear war, he said, did little to educate the public about the deterrent role of nuclear arms.

"We can't expect to go on gaining the support of the people of NATO if we rely too much on nuclear weapons and don't explain what we're doing," he said.

Regarding arms-control negotiations, he said President Ronald Reagan's zero option whereby all land-based medium-range missiles would be banned by both sides, could cause problems because the Russians could still deploy their SS-23, whose 900-kilometer (550-mile) range is just below the medium threshold, and keep Europe under threat.

12 Bank Robbers Tried in Madrid

The Associated Press

MADRID — The state has asked for more than 42,000 years in prison for 12 defendants charged with the 1981 armed robbery of a Barcelona bank. The trial of the 12 accused began Monday.

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Arafat Calls Fighting In PLO 'Very Serious' And Criticizes Libyans

The Associated Press

DAMASCUS — Yasser Arafat said Monday that fighting within the ranks of the Palestine Liberation Organization was "very serious" and he accused Libya of providing soldiers to support the rebellion on him.

In the United Arab Emirates, the newspaper *Khalej Times* said one of the radical groups, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, claimed it had abducted 50 Fatah fighters in the Bekaa Valley in retaliation for the Fatah kidnapping of four of its members.

A planned meeting Saturday of the PLO's 76-member revolutionary council was postponed because of the violence. Mr. Arafat and the other 12 members of Fatah's central committee met to discuss the latest developments.

Before it was postponed, the revolutionary council meeting had been enlarged to include leaders of three radical groups — the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the Palestine Liberation Front.

The three have supported the demands of hard-line officers who broke away from Mr. Arafat six weeks ago but who oppose a split in guerrilla ranks. They have called for "democratic negotiations" to end the rebellion.

Mr. Arafat declined to say whether the uprising would affect his policies. The rebels have said Mr. Arafat has strayed from the original Fatah doctrine calling for "armed struggle" as the only way to liberate Israeli-occupied Arab lands.

Mr. Sherif, known as Abu Ziad, oversaw PLO activities in Israeli-occupied territories. Doctors said his condition was not serious.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Carla Bley: Music To Be Colored-In

By Michael Zwirin

International Herald Tribune
PARIS — The most obvious question is: how does it feel to be a woman leading 10 male jazz musicians (a macho breed)? The response: "Gee, do you have to ask that?"

The most obvious characteristic is often the most interesting, even if she does get asked that all the time. Liberated or not, men often have trouble relating to a female boss. Watching her so much in command on stage, anyone is bound to wonder what sort of woman she is. Is she really leading them?

But it was 9 A.M. after a late concert and she was gulping a grapefruit before dashing from hotel to bus for the next one. Not the time to delve into interesting characteristics, and besides you can get the answer from just about any jazz (or rock) musician on either side of the Atlantic (or Pacific). — Carla Bley is a peer among peers.

She was born in 1938 in Oakland, California, and her first musical experiences involved plenty of hymns, such as "Onward Christian Soldiers," in the church where her father played organ and led the choir. He taught her piano; she accompanied services in her teens, dropped out of school as soon as it was legal and went to New York, where she found jobs as a cigarette girl at Birdland and as a cloakroom attendant in the Jazz Gallery. It was the heyday of bebop and it turned her head.

She began to write tunes ("Ida Lupino," "Sing Me Softly of the Blues") that would become standards. Some were recorded by people like Gary Burton, Art Farmer and the pianist Paul Bley, whom she married in 1957 (after they divorced she married the trumpeter Michael Mantler, who plays in her band), but at first she could sell many of them. "I used to go up to Sonny Rollins and John Coltrane and say — she imitates a lost little girl — 'Gee, wouldn't you like to play this?' But that didn't work. I found out that if I wanted to get my music played I would have to become a bandleader."

Her work became more ambitious. It took four years to complete "Escalator Over the Hill," a free-jazz oratorio that she recorded with an eclectic jazz-rock crew including Jack Bruce, Linda Ronstadt, Don Cherry, Robert Wyatt and John McLaughlin. It has what the critic Charles Fox calls "a persistent hint of parody." You can hear the influence of Kurt Weill

and Erik Satie (she recorded her piano version of Satie's "Parade" on her first home tape recorder). The album has been reissued and is a classic. Bley has since begun, however, to question the premise of free jazz and take parody closer to triviality, providing a rock-oriented, highly visual, humorous format for avant-garde jazz.

Bley's current formation plays an assortment of rock, jazz, variety music, Polish drinking songs and several variations on the familiar song "La Paloma," which can be heard on her recent album of the music she wrote for the French film "Mortelle Randonnée," starring Isabelle Adjani. She explained: "The woman in the film whistles 'La Paloma' every time she murders somebody. The producer was a little embarrassed asking me to write little bits of 'La Paloma' here and there. He was surprised that I wasn't insulted, but I just love 'La Paloma.'"

Her fascination with irony and ambiguity is reflected in the name of her record label, "Watt," with its references to a unit of electricity and to a musically and politically active black neighborhood in Los Angeles, as well as its pun on "What?" Watt has a distribution deal with the successful West German label ECM, which in turn has distribution deals with several multinational record companies.

Once active in the cooperative Jazz Composers Guild, which was midwife to free jazz in the '60s, Bley cringes now, imitating it: "Creeeaaachowchow! You could say I got tired of the noise. Sometimes when I think that I was stepmother to that hideous child that should have been put to sleep when it was born —"

Her 16-year-old daughter, Car-



Carla Bley: Satie and Spike Jones.

Woodstock, New York, where she also has a recording studio. "After my last tour I had a heavy heart.

This is personal and I'd rather not go into details, but those words kept going through my head. I went right upstairs without unpacking and wrote a piece I called 'Heavy Heart.' It's my latest piece and I'm very proud of it."

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Her 16-year-old daughter, Car-

rie, who studies music and travels with the band as a sort of roadie, interrupted: "What did you say?"

"Oh my God, Carrie," Bley laughed, hugging her. "I didn't mean you." She continued: "May I be got brain damage. I'm not saying this to shock anybody — maybe I'm trying to shock myself — but I'm a jazz musician who doesn't play jazz. I write pieces that are like drawings in a crayon book and the musicians color them themselves. The choice of musicians is essential. That's why I don't want just an ordinary band — I want something quite strange, important, historical, valid this way and that. One of my first heroes was Spike Jones."

Spike Jones, a designer with Ac-

tivision, solicited Rawson's opinions on the quality of their products and granted him long and thoughtful interviews. Although he sometimes groped grammatically, his questions showed him to be better versed on the subject than many of his 2,000 colleagues in the news media who converged on the convention.

Some adults unfamiliar with the young columnist's work smirked patronizingly at the child striding purposefully through one of the largest U.S. trade shows — until he shook their hands firmly, produced a business card and asked to sample their wares.

Rawson's press coverage began distributing "The Vid Kid" in April. "They approached me," Rawson said. "Before that, I got 10 oce-

apers on my own.

I write mostly for boys in junior high. But I've

got a lot of response from grandmothers too. They don't always know what I'm talking about, but they like to read it. So I included a recipe for Pac-Man cookies in the column."

A straight-A student who usually finished his homework at school, Rawson has received and reviewed more than 200 sample video game cartridges. He writes his columns longhand a few weeks ahead of time. His mother/personal secretary types them on a leased typewriter.

He became interested in arcade video games in 1978. When his father, a program manager for the Texas State Health Department, wouldn't buy him a home setup, Rawson harvested and sold \$175 worth of pecans from his back yard to pay for an Atari system.

Asked what he expects to be doing in 10 years, he replied, "I'd like to be designing

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Joy! col. 5D

Herald Tribune

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS/FINANCE

TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1983

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COMMODITIES

By H.J. MAIDENBERG

Brazil Export of Cottonseed Oil To U.S. Is Filled With Symbolism

NEW YORK — On June 10, a Japanese freighter, the Sato Maru, left the southern Brazilian port of Paranaqua with a cargo of vegetable and other edible oils. Ordinarily, such news would cause hardly a ripple in the vast sea of commerce in commodities.

But from the moment the ship's manifest and ports of call were made known, the Sato Maru became a symbol of the plight of American agriculture and the new dimensions that the global banking crisis has taken.

The ship's cargo includes 10,730 metric tons (11,803 short tons) of cottonseed oil bound for Memphis, Tennessee, where it will be processed by Hunt-Wesson Foods, a division of Norton Simon Inc., into cooking and salad oils and many other products.

It will be the first significant import of an agricultural product in which the nation has long been the dominant exporter. In the latest crop year ended last Sept. 30, for example, the United States exported 380,000 metric tons of cottonseed oil, or 77 percent of the total of 496,000 metric tons that was exported by producers worldwide.

"The shipment is not only the ultimate insult to American farmers, but also to our nation's biggest industry, agribusiness," said Dwayne O. Andreas, chairman of Archer Daniels Midland Co., the biggest processor of edible oils in the United States.

Morton S. Sosland, publisher and editor of Milling & Baking News, a leading trade journal, said last week: "I would compare the Sato Maru's voyage to a long string of freight cars moving flour to a baking company right here in Kansas City, which is in the midst of the biggest grain producing area in the country."

"It is even more bizarre when one thinks of the billions of dollars being spent by Washington to bolster farm income by providing farmers, including those who grow cotton, with costly incentives to cut back their acreage this season and, at the same time, ignoring the dumping of foreign subsidized farm products on our markets."

Last April 1, shortly after the "payment-in-kind" and other programs aimed at sharply reducing planted acreage took form, the Federal Office of Management and Budget estimated that the program would cost \$2.8 billion during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30. A year ago, crop loan and other programs were projected to cost \$1.8 billion.

Bank Locans Blamed

However, Mr. Andreas of Archer Daniels Midland put most of blame on banks locked in to foreign loans they cannot collect, noting:

"Our banks lend dollars to these nations to use in any way they see fit, and then these same banks demand that these countries export at any cost in order to earn dollars."

Given this situation, I see these indebted nations demanding that they be permitted to dump all kinds of goods here, claiming that they must have open access to our markets in order to raise the dollars to pay off their creditors. One doesn't have to be particularly bright to see where this could lead us."

Mr. Andreas said the symbolism of the cottonseed deal was more than a "coal-to-Newcastle" affair, which he asserted would be both uneconomic and illogical were it not for the fact that Brazil can easily subsidize its exports with zero profit it creates by fiat.

The symbolism begins with the fact that the ship carrying the oil to Memphis is Japanese. Two years ago this month, President Richard M. Nixon embargoed all exports of soybeans and products including oil because his farm experts told him the crop that season would be insufficient for domestic needs. The 1973 crop proved more than adequate.

The Japanese were shocked because they depend on soybean sources as a major source of protein. They then invested heavily to expand their soybean, cotton and other farm products, and that country is now the world's second largest exporter of edible oils.

The Sato Maru's destination is also symbolic. Mr. Andreas noted, because Memphis has been a leading cotton market since the days when "King Cotton" was the nation's top cash crop. Today, cotton is the fourth major crop after corn, wheat and soybeans in that order. Much of the cotton crop is now produced on irrigated acreage in California and Arizona as well as in the South's traditional Cotton Belt.

"It is also symbolic," Mr. Andreas added, "that the Sato Maru is due in Memphis on July 3, the day before our national holiday."

Perhaps another symbolism, one that Mr. Andreas did not mention, is that President Ronald Reagan two weeks ago appointed him chairman of the International Private Enterprise Task Force. The group was formed last Nov. 20 to advise the president and various federal agencies on how to implement the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, which is aimed at helping poorer countries improve their economic conditions by stimulating trade.

The New York Times

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for June 20, excluding bank service charges.									
\$	£	DM	FF	HL	GDR	SLP	FRF	SIL	DUC
1.00	1.205	1.00	11.950	4.675	1.00	17.850	5.600	24.300	5.821
Brussels	1.204	1.211	11.950	4.675	1.205	17.850	5.600	24.300	5.821
Buenos Aires	2.023	3.015	—	—	2.224	7.007	8.847	8.810	7.241
Berlin	1.277	—	3.070	11.284	1.278	2.804	7.785	3.223	12.871
Paris	1.272	—	3.070	11.284	1.278	2.804	7.785	3.223	12.871
New York	1.272	—	3.070	11.284	1.278	2.804	7.785	3.223	12.871
Paris	7.691	11.788	20.212	—	5.803	26.42	15.894	36.218	8.26
Zurich	2.125	3.227	—	8.139	7.433	4.142	—	23.10	—
1 ECU	0.859	0.579	1.261	1.241.13	0.857	1.241.13	1.181	0.724	—
1 SDR	1.078	0.692	2.224	3.027	1.078	3.047	54.362	2.554	3.254
Dollar Values									
\$	Per £	Per 1 ECU	Per 1 FF	Per 1 FRF	Per 1 GDR	Per 1 SIL	Per 1 DUC	Per 1 SDR	Per 1 DM
1.00	1.205	1.00	11.950	4.675	1.205	17.850	5.600	24.300	5.821
Currency									
\$	Per £	Per 1 ECU	Per 1 FF	Per 1 FRF	Per 1 GDR	Per 1 SIL	Per 1 DUC	Per 1 SDR	Per 1 DM
1.00	1.205	1.00	11.950	4.675	1.205	17.850	5.600	24.300	5.821
Australian Dollars									
\$	Per £	Per 1 ECU	Per 1 FF	Per 1 FRF	Per 1 GDR	Per 1 SIL	Per 1 DUC	Per 1 SDR	Per 1 DM
1.00	1.205	1.00	11.950	4.675	1.205	17.850	5.600	24.300	5.821
Swiss Francs									
\$	Per £	Per 1 ECU	Per 1 FF	Per 1 FRF	Per 1 GDR	Per 1 SIL	Per 1 DUC	Per 1 SDR	Per 1 DM
1.00	1.205	1.00	11.950	4.675	1.205	17.850	5.600	24.300	5.821
Belgian Francs									
\$	Per £	Per 1 ECU	Per 1 FF	Per 1 FRF	Per 1 GDR	Per 1 SIL	Per 1 DUC	Per 1 SDR	Per 1 DM
1.00	1.205	1.00	11.950	4.675	1.205	17.850	5.600	24.300	5.821
Canadian Dollars									
\$	Per £	Per 1 ECU	Per 1 FF	Per 1 FRF	Per 1 GDR	Per 1 SIL	Per 1 DUC	Per 1 SDR	Per 1 DM
1.00	1.205	1.00	11.950	4.675	1.205	17.850	5.600	24.300	5.821
Danish Krone									
\$	Per £	Per 1 ECU	Per 1 FF	Per 1 FRF	Per 1 GDR	Per 1 SIL	Per 1 DUC	Per 1 SDR	Per 1 DM
1.00	1.205	1.00	11.950	4.675	1.205	17.850	5.600	24.300	5.821
French Francs									
\$	Per £	Per 1 ECU	Per 1 FF	Per 1 FRF	Per 1 GDR	Per 1 SIL	Per 1 DUC	Per 1 SDR	Per 1 DM
1.00	1.205	1.00	11.950	4.675	1.205	17.850	5.600	24.300	5.821
Irish Pounds									
\$	Per £	Per 1 ECU	Per 1 FF	Per 1 FRF	Per 1 GDR	Per 1 SIL	Per 1 DUC	Per 1 SDR	Per 1 DM
1.00	1.205	1.00	11.950	4.675	1.205	17.850	5.600	24.300	5.821
Sterling									
\$	Per £	Per 1 ECU	Per 1 FF	Per 1 FRF	Per 1 GDR	Per 1 SIL	Per 1 DUC	Per 1 SDR	Per 1 DM
1.00	1.205	1.00	11.950	4.675	1.205	17.850	5.600	24.300	5.821
Swiss Francs									
\$	Per £	Per 1 ECU	Per 1 FF	Per 1 FRF	Per 1 GDR	Per 1 SIL	Per 1 DUC	Per 1 SDR	Per 1 DM
1.00	1.205	1.00	11.950	4.675	1.205	17.850	5.600	24.300	5.821
Yen									
\$	Per £	Per 1 ECU	Per 1 FF	Per 1 FRF	Per 1 GDR	Per 1 SIL	Per 1 DUC	Per 1 SDR	Per 1 DM
1.00	1.205	1.00	11.950	4.675	1.205	17.850	5.600	24.300	5.821
Other Currencies									
\$	Per £	Per 1 ECU	Per 1 FF	Per 1 FRF	Per 1 GDR	Per 1 SIL	Per 1 DUC	Per 1 SDR	Per 1 DM
1.00	1.205	1.00	11.950</						

Dow Jones Averages

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
38 Ind	1241.67	1252.61	1230.71	1239.18	-3.51
390 Ttr	598.10	594.17	572.11	590.44	-0.27
1000 Ind	492.55	496.17	487.00	491.68	-1.21

Standard & Poors Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Composite	170.70	167.45	169.02	-0.11
Industrials	172.56	168.11	169.04	+0.88
Utilities	161.41	159.35	159.35	-0.12
Finance	150.23	149.54	149.54	-0.08

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Buy	Sell	Chg.
June 17	241.43	241.43
June 18	242.43	242.43
June 19	238.60	238.34
June 20	238.60	238.34
June 21	240.57	240.57

Market Summary, June 20**Market Diaries**

NYSE	AMEX	Nasdaq
Adv.	Clos.	Adv.
Vol. Up	Clos.	Vol. Up
Vol. Down	Clos.	Vol. Down
Chg.	Clos.	Chg.
100	100	100
200	200	200
500	500	500
1000	1000	1000
10000	10000	10000
100000	100000	100000

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
100	100	100	0
200	200	200	0
500	500	500	0
1000	1000	1000	0
10000	10000	10000	0
100000	100000	100000	0

AMEX Most Actives

Sales	Class	Clos.	Chg.
100	100	100	0
200	200	200	0
500	500	500	0
1000	1000	1000	0
10000	10000	10000	0
100000	100000	100000	0

NYSE Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
100	100	100	0
200	200	200	0
500	500	500	0
1000	1000	1000	0
10000	10000	10000	0
100000	100000	100000	0

NYSE Most Actives

Sales	Class	Clos.	Chg.
100	100	100	0
200	200	200	0
500	500	500	0
1000	1000	1000	0
10000	10000	10000	0
100000	100000	100000	0

NYSE Most Actives

Sales	Class	Clos.	Chg.
100	100	100	0
200	200	200	0
500	500	500	0
1000	1000	1000	0
10000	10000	10000	0
100000	100000	100000	0

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 1982 High Low Clos. Chgs. Prev.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 1982 High Low Clos. Chgs. Prev.
100
200
500
1000
10000
100000

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 1982 High Low Clos. Chgs. Prev.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 1982 High Low Clos. Chgs. Prev.
100
200
500
1000
10000
100000

NASDAQ Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
100	100	100	0
200	200	200	0
500	500	500	0
1000	1000	1000	0
10000	10000	10000	0
100000	100000	100000	0

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Class	Chgs.
100	0
200	0
500	0
1000	0
10000	0
100000	0

Bonds

Class	Chgs.
100	0
200	0
500	0
1000	0
10000	0
100000	0

Utilities

Class	Chgs.
100	0
200	0
500	0
1000	0
10000	0
100000	0

Industrials

<tbl

U.S. Economists Sharply Lift Forecasts of Growth in GNP

By Eric N. Berg

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A flurry of promising news in recent days has prompted economists to raise their forecasts for U.S. economic growth. Experts, who earlier this year had said that the recovery would be weak from April to June, now acknowledge that it is powerful and widespread.

Data on the gross national product—a measure of the total value of the nation's goods and services—are not yet in for the second quarter. But the statistics that have emerged from Washington lately have been sufficiently impressive to cause economists to look again at their numbers, and in some cases double their estimates for growth.

The balance of opinion is that when the numbers are out, the second quarter will be shown to have been as vital as any second-quarter recovery since World War II.

And the announcement Saturday that Paul A. Volcker would be reappointed as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board seems certain to hearten economists further and cause them to lift their sights for the rest of this year.

"We are going to have a barn

turner of a second quarter," predicted Allen Sinai, a senior vice-president at Data Resources Inc., a Lexington, Massachusetts, economic-consulting company. Mr. Sinai, who earlier this year had predicted that second-quarter GNP would grow at an annual rate of 3.4 percent, now says the rate will be 7.5 percent.

A Harris Trust of Chicago, where economists have revised their forecast for second-quarter GNP growth to a 8.1 percent annual rate, from 7.1 percent, Richard J. Henken, an economic analyst, said: "Consumers are seeing the signs of recovery on all fronts. For the 10 million who are unemployed, there are another 100 million who are employed. These people feel more confident about the economy and have been more willing to spend."

Earlier this year, many economists had been lukewarm about the recovery in the second quarter. The persistence of high borrowing costs and a strong dollar would prevent the economy from rebounding strongly, they argued.

But that has not happened—at least, not as much as feared. Al-

though interest rates remain high

U.S. Personal Income Increases 1.2% in May

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Personal income of Americans rose 1.2 percent in May from April, the largest increase since a cost-of-living raise for Social Security recipients in July 1981, the Commerce Department said Monday.

Personal spending was up 1.4 percent in May.

In April personal income rose 0.8 percent and spending was up 1.1 percent.

The report showed that the fuel for economic recovery is still building, reassuring news to economists who wonder whether interest rates are low enough to keep the im-

provement rolling through the end of the year.

After income taxes, the personal income available was up only 0.7 percent in May, somewhat less than the 0.9 percent increase in April.

With spending strong, the savings rate slipped to 5.3 percent in May, the lowest in more than a year, department analysts said.

The income figures were given a small boost by a retroactive wage payment of nearly \$300 million to Postal Service employees as a result of a settlement of a lawsuit charging wage and overtime violations from 1974 through May 1978.

More Firms Are Going Private

(Continued from Page 9)

performed poorly in the past, he's not going to suddenly turn around and become a genius."

For Norton Simon, the question is whether a company that has suffered declining earnings in recent years can generate enough money to cover the interest and principal on the \$1.65 billion it is financing that Mr. Mahoney has estimated would be necessary.

"It's a quantum step beyond what anyone has attempted before," said Jeffrey L. Keener, president of CM Capital Corp., a branch of Carl Marks & Co., which finances leveraged buyouts.

"On the surface, it doesn't appear to be that attractive a buyout. The businesses have been declining, and it's difficult to see how they would have positive interest coverage, but, everyone that's looked at it seems to think that it would work."

One factor that analysts are quick to point out is Norton Simon's pool of \$322 million in cash and securities, which would help it meet at least early loan payments. Analysts also speculated that management had been preparing to go private, noting that Avis recently increased marketing 3 percent.

spending to raise its share of the car rental business, while the Max Factor cosmetics division built a new plant.

Hunt-Wesson, the food company, and a liquor distributing business provide a "steady cash flow" while Avis stands to thrive as the economy recovers, said Lawrence Adelman of Dean, Witter, Reynolds.

Mr. Mahoney has refused to discuss his proposal, but in general executives find the idea of running a private company appealing for at least two reasons: They are not required to disclose as much corporate information because the company is not publicly traded, and they can try to take a longer perspective in developing their strategy instead of worrying about constantly improving quarterly earnings.

Executives do not talk about it as much, but they also like going private because they stand to profit handsomely. They put up only a small amount of money and wind up with big blocks of stock. The Norton Simon management would reportedly end up with more than 35 percent of the company. Mr. Mahoney currently holds about 3 percent.

But Harry De Angelo, an assistant professor at the University of Rochester Graduate School of Management, says that research he has done with two other professors indicates that shareholders of companies that went private from 1973 to 1980 generally received a "very high" premium, an average of 56 percent, over market price.

Saudi Data Show Cut in '82 Surplus

Venezuela Balks at Banks' Conditions

By Keith Grant

Reuters

The Associated Press

JEDDAH — Saudi Arabia's trade surplus was cut by more than half — to \$38.2 billion — in 1982 because of the drop in oil exports, the Saudi Gazette reported Monday.

Citing statistics from the Ministry of Finance, the English-language newspaper said exports, almost entirely crude oil, declined by a third — to \$78.7 billion from \$11.8 billion in 1981. Imports in 1982, it said, continued to rise — to \$40.5 billion from \$35.5 billion in 1981.

Saudi oil production fell last year to an average of about 5.6 million barrels a day, from nearly 9.8 million barrels a day in 1981.

In 1983, oil production has fallen even further, never averaging more than four million barrels a day since January.

Analysts in Saudi Arabia expect the balance of trade to slip into a moderate deficit with oil exports receipts totalling about \$40 billion, unless production rises substantially in the last quarter.

COMPANY EARNINGS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

United States

Brown-Forman Distillers

1982 Quater

Revenue.....

Net Inc.....

Per Share.....

Year

TPEB

Revenue.....

Net Inc.....

Per Share.....

Int'l Multifoods

1982 Quater

Revenue.....

Net Inc.....

Per Share.....

1982

Revenue.....

Net Inc.....

Per Share.....

ing plans have made slow progress. The government has only recently managed to quantify its \$27-billion public sector foreign debt.

The government first approached the banks and the IMF in March, soon after introducing exchange controls for the first time in 18 years. Banks agreed then to grant a 90-day moratorium on foreign debt capital repayments for negotiations on rescheduling.

But when Mr. Sosa began formal talks with a 13-bank advisory committee June 6, his economic proposals met a lukewarm reception and several questions were asked about overdue loan interest payments.

The meeting was nearing a stalemate after banks told Mr. Sosa they would not consider his rescheduling proposal unless Venezuela accepted a strict IMF program, bankers said.

The bankers were concerned that Venezuela, one of the more solid Latin American economies with \$9.8 billion in reserves, would not adopt economic measures tough

enough to resolve its foreign exchange crisis.

Facing elections in December, the government said it would avoid a standby credit from the IMF with its strict economic performance targets and instead seek a \$1.1-billion loan from the IMF's Compensatory Financing Facility, which normally carries softer conditions.

An IMF mission that visited Caracas in March recommended drastic economic measures, including a 28-percent devaluation of the currency and freezing price and import controls.

The government's plans for economic recovery are much more gradual and involve unifying the exchange rate by 1985, budget cuts, new taxes and higher tariffs for public services. Mr. Sosa has said Venezuela's priority was to correct a \$1-billion current account deficit this year through import controls.

Venezuela's advisory committee put the 1983 deficit at double that figure and called for a much faster program for economic adjustment.

Bankers worried about the economy say that since a three-tier exchange rate was introduced in March, trade finance to Venezuela has almost dried up because local importers were unable to pay existing debts at the new rate.

The government has so far refused to address the problem of private sector debts estimated at \$5 billion to \$7 billion and has asked banks to roll over these mostly short-term obligations.

The banks want private sector debts included in overall rescheduling plans.

Further progress on rescheduling now hinges on the economic program Venezuela agrees on with an IMF mission due July 10.

The final outcome of the meeting in New York was that the banks said they would consider the rescheduling, on the condition that the IMF approves a CFF credit with relatively strict conditions.

The committee also agreed to a further 90-day moratorium until Sept. 30, the understanding that overdue interest is brought up to date.

IBM Is Moving Beyond Its Office Technology

By Barry Gross

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — International Business Machines' research division has announced two innovations that seem far afield from the computers, copiers and other areas of office technology for which IBM is best known.

One is a process that can use lasers to fabricate integrated circuits with fewer steps than before and to perform surgery with unprecedented precision. The other is a new technique that can produce three-dimensional models of the atomic-level surface of solids.

Unlike many large industrial corporations, IBM separates its research and development activities, according to Gerald Present, an

IBM spokesman and physicist. Mr. Present said the purpose of research at IBM is to improve existing technology, to develop new technology and to perform basic research that might relate to the company's business.

There are 360,000 IBM employees worldwide, with about 2,200 in the research division in three locations: Yorktown Heights, New York; San Jose, California, and Zurich.

IBM was granted more than 450 patents in 1982, bringing its total over the past five years to 2,155.

Many innovations patented by IBM are outside its area of interest and therefore have been licensed to others. Among them was a chromium-plating technique.

The company's research and development spending was \$1.36 billion in 1979, \$1.52 billion in 1980, \$1.61 billion in 1981, and \$2.05 billion in 1982.

The 1982 figure was topped only by General Motors Corp. at \$2.175 billion and American Telephone & Telegraph at \$2.126 billion (excluding Western Electric and other subsidiaries) among 776 companies recently surveyed by Business Week magazine.

IBM's spending for research and development last year was 2.74 percent more than in 1981 and equaled 46.6 percent of its profits and 6 percent of its sales, the magazine said.

Although the photochemical and microscopy discoveries came from basic research, they can have an effect on integrated circuit chips, a key component for a company whose products include mobile phones and personal computers.

Scanning tunneling microscopy was developed to further understand particular materials.

The process uses the wavelike properties of electrons to keep the tip of a probe at a very small but constant distance from the surface of an object.

The slight movements necessary to do this can be represented by a line graph for each atomwide scan.

Removing the paper away from the line on each graph and then stacking the graphs produces a three-dimensional representation of the scanned surface.

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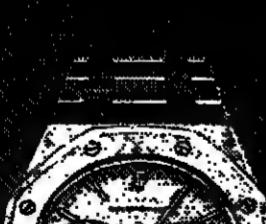
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The Royal Oak Day and Date



For information, please contact Audemars Piguet & Cie S.A., CH-3810 Le Brassus.

U.S. Futures Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Grains					
HEAT	3,495	3,571	3,494	3,495	+0.00%
Jul	3,500	3,541	3,508	3,508	+0.00%
Aug	3,500	3,540	3,500	3,500	+0.00%
Sep	3,525	3,565	3,510	3,510	+0.00%
Oct	3,525	3,565	3,510	3,510	+0.00%
Nov	3,525	3,565	3,510	3,510	+0.00%
Dec	3,525	3,565	3,510	3,510	+0.00%
Mar	3,525	3,565	3,510	3,510	+0.00%
May	3,525	3,565	3,510	3,510	+0.00%
Rev. sales	3,525	3,565	3,510	3,510	+0.00%
Prev. sales	3,525	3,565	3,510	3,510	+0.00%
Rev'd. open Int'l 4,149.					
Open Int'l minimum: dollars per bushel					
Jul	3,500	3,576	3,514	3,514	+0.00%
Aug	3,500	3,576	3,514	3,514	+0.00%
Sep	3,525	3,576	3,514	3,514	+0.00%
Oct	3,525	3,576	3,514	3,514	+0.00%
Nov	3,525	3,576	3,514	3,514	+0.00%
Dec	3,525	3,576	3,514	3,514	+0.00%
Mar	3,525	3,576	3,514	3,514	+0.00%
May	3,525	3,576	3,514	3,514	+0.00%
Rev. sales	3,525	3,576	3,514	3,514	+0.00%
Prev. sales	3,525	3,576	3,514	3,514	+0.00%
Rev'd. open Int'l 10,030.	up 3.				
SOYBEAN MEAL					
500 lbs minimum: dollars per bushel					
Jul	3,500	3,576	3,514	3,514	+0.00%
Aug	3,500	3,576	3,514	3,514	+0.00%
Sep	3,525	3,576	3,514	3,514	+0.00%
Oct	3,525	3,576	3,514	3,514	+0.00%
Nov	3,525	3,576	3,514	3,514	+0.00%
Dec	3,525	3,576	3,514	3,514	+0.00%
Mar	3,525	3,576	3,514	3,514	+0.00%
May	3,525	3,576	3,514	3,514	+0.00%
Rev. sales	3,525	3,576	3,514	3,514	+0.00%
Prev. sales	3,525	3,576	3,514	3,514	+0.00%
Rev'd. open Int'l 10,030.	up 3.				
SOYBEAN OIL					
500 lbs minimum: dollars per bushel					
Jul	3,500	3,576	3,514	3,514	+0.00%
Aug	3,500	3,576	3,514	3,514	+0.00%
Sep	3,525	3,576	3,514	3,514	+0.00%
Oct	3,525	3,576	3,514	3,514	+0.00%
Nov	3,525	3,576	3,514	3,514	+0.00%
Dec	3,525	3,576	3,514	3,514	+0.00%
Mar	3,525	3,576	3,514	3,514	+0.00%
May	3,525	3,576	3,514	3,514	+0.00%
Rev. sales	3,525	3,576	3,514	3,514	+0.00%
Prev. sales	3,525	3,576	3,514	3,514	+0.00%
Rev'd. open Int'l 4,137.					
METALS					
COPPER					
100 lbs. min.: dollars per pound					
Jul	1,500	1,525	1,475	1,475	+0.00%
Aug	1,500	1,525	1,475	1,475	+0.00%
Sep	1,525	1,525	1,475	1,475	+0.00%
Oct	1,525	1,525	1,475	1,475	+0.00%
Nov	1,525	1,525	1,475	1,475	+0.00%
Dec	1,525	1,525	1,475	1,475	+0.00%
Mar	1,525	1,525	1,475	1,475	+0.00%
May	1,525	1,525	1,475	1,475	+0.00%
Rev. sales	1,525	1,525	1,475	1,475	+0.00%
Prev. sales	1,525	1,525	1,475	1,475	+0.00%
LIVESTOCK					
CATTLE					
100 lbs. min.: cents per lb.					
Jun	67.47	67.45	64.45	64.45	-1.43
Jul	67.47	67.45	64.45	64.45	-1.43
Aug	67.47	67.45	64.45	64.45	-1.43
Sep	69.45	69.52	65.95	65.95	-0.57
Oct	69.45	69.52	65.95	65.95	-0.57
Nov	69.45	69.52	65.95	65.95	-0.57
Dec	69.45	69.52	65.95	65.95	-0.57
Mar	69.45	69.52	65.95	65.95	-0.57
May	69.45	69.52	65.95	65.95	-0.57
Rev. sales	69.45	69.52	65.95	65.95	-0.57
Prev. sales	69.45	69.52	65.95	65.95	-0.57
FEEDER CATTLE					
400 lbs. min.: cents per lb.					
Aus	62.05	62.05	62.05	62.05	+0.00%
Dec	62.05	62.05	62.05	62.05	+0.00%
Feb	62.05	62.05	62.05	62.05	+0.00%
Mar	62.05	62.05	62.05	62.05	+0.00%
Apr	62.05	62.05	62.05	62.05	+0.00%
May	62.05	62.05	62.05	62.05	+0.00%
Rev. sales	62.05	62.05	62.05	62.05	+0.00%
PORK BELLY					
200 lbs. min.: cents per lb.					
Jul	57.95	58.00	57.95	57.95	-1.43
Aug	58.00	58.05	58.00	58.00	+0.00%
Sep	58.05	58.05	58.05	58.05	+0.00%
Oct	58.05	58.05	58.05	58.05	+0.00%
Nov	58.05	58.05	58.05	58.05	+0.00%
Dec	58.05	58.05	58.05	58.05	+0.00%
Mar	58.05	58.05	58.05	58.05	+0.00%
May	58.05	58.05	58.05	58.05	+0.00%
Rev. sales	58.05	58.05	58.05	58.05	+0.00%
Prev. sales	58.05	58.05	58.05	58.05	+0.00%
PLATINUM					
100 oz. min.: dollars per troy oz.					
Jun	43.25	43.25	44.45	44.45	+1.43
Jul	43.25	43.25	44.45	44.45	+1.43
Aug	43.25	43.25	44.45	44.45	+1.43
Sep	44.45	44.45	43.75	43.75	-1.43
Oct	44.45	44.45	43.75	43.75	-1.43
Nov	44.45	44.45	43.75	43.75	-1.43
Dec	44.45	44.45	43.75	43.75	-1.43
Mar	44.45	44.45	43.75	43.75	-1.43
May	44.45	44.45	43.75	43.75	-1.43
Rev. sales	44.45	44.45	43.75	43.75	-1.43
Prev. sales	44.45	44.45	43.75	43.75	-1.43
GOLD					
100 oz. min.: dollars per troy oz.					
Jul	417.20	417.20	417.20	417.20	+0.00%
Aug	417.20	417.20	417.20	417.20	+0.00%
Sep	424.00	424.00	424.00	424.00	+0.00%
Oct	424.00	424.00	424.00	424.00	+0.00%
Nov	424.00	424.00	424.00	424.00	+0.00%
Dec	424.00	424.00	424.00	424.00	+0.00%
Mar	424.00	424.00	424.00	424.00	+0.00%
May	424.00	424.00	424.00	424.00	+0.00%
Rev. sales	424.00	424.00	424.00	424.00	+0.00%
Prev. sales	424.00	424.00	424.00	424.00	+0.00%
ABU DHABI GAS FIRM Raising \$500 Million					
Reuters					
The National Bank of Abu Dhabi will coordinate a \$500-million loan for Abu Dhabi Gas Liquification Co., the bank announced Monday.					
The eight-year loan will carry interest at a margin of ½ percentage point over the London interbank offered rate for the first four years, rising to ¾ of a point for the last four. The funds will be used to finance project expenditures, including construction of seven new liquefied natural gas and liquidated petroleum gas storage facilities.					
NEW LOWS—4					
Hughes and Lowe's					
NEW HIGHS—128					
ARA Svcs					
Grace Co					
Alcofond					
Grindity					</td

ART BUCHWALD

Class Distinctions

WASHINGTON — News item: Dr. Jack Sparacio, a psychologist, did a survey on high school and college class reunions and came to the conclusion that the difference between people who attended them and those who did not return was not based on the status these people hold today, but the status they held in school.

"Herman, darling, are you going to your high school's 30th reunion?"

"Why should I? They'll only start calling me 'Inky Squid.'"

"Is that what they called you in school?"

"Yeah, except for George Hanhoff. He called me 'Squishy Squid.'

"But that was years ago. You now own the largest land development company in the United States."

"That won't cut any ice with Bill Maher. He'll still step on my foot and say it was an accident."

"You know you're exaggerating. I'm sure they'd love to see you. After all, you're the chairman of the board of a Hollywood motion picture company, and you're probably the only one who married a movie star."

"Maybe so, but I'll bet you Susan Butler still won't dance with me."

"Who is Susan Butler?"

"She was our high school's leading pompon girl. She used to stand on Bob Markey's shoulders and yell 'DEEEEEE-FENSE' whenever the other team was threatening to score. One time I asked her to go to a prom with me, and she said, 'I don't dance with Inky Squids.'"

"Maybe she'll change her tune when you arrive at the airport in your private Lear jet."

"Milton Steiglitz will just laugh and say, 'What would have thought that stupid Inky, with his shirttail always out, could own his own airplane? It shows you what a mess this country is really in!'"

Istanbul Phone Change

The Associated Press

ISTANBUL — Istanbul's antiquated telephone network has gone from a six-digit dialing system to seven digits to clear a huge backlog of applicants for telephones. The arrangement will make room for 7 million new lines.

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